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RURAL DISTRICT OF CHICHESTER

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR

-1941-

Public Health Dept.
East Pallant House,
Chichester.

September, 1942.

To the Chairman and Members of the CHICHESTER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL:-

Mr Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my third Annual Report on the Health of the Chichester Rural District and the work of the Public Health Department during the year 1941. The Report is the ninth in the series.

On the instructions of the Minister of Health as detailed in Circular 2604 of the 24th March 1942, the present Report is much curtailed and many of the particulars usually found in such Reports are not given. Further for security reasons all reference to local populations and activities in connection with wartime industrial, military or other important developments such as extension of water supply or sewerage works or other public utility undertakings are omitted. War conditions have continued to make increasing calls on the community and these have been reflected in the work of the Department during the year. In spite, however, of these conditions, no deterioration in the general health of the community is apparent. Civil Defence duties of various kinds still occupy a considerable part of the Sanitary Inspectors' time, although the appointment of a part-time Staff Officer for the Civil Defence Casualty Service has relieved one of the Inspectors, Mr Taylor, of much of the routine work in connection with the Casualty Service. The routine work of the Department has been maintained as far as possible. It is, however, to be regretted, that the number of house inspections carried out by the Inspectors has been so small, especially in view of the increased prevalence of scabies and other verminous conditions.

The birth rate in 1941 was 17.28 per 1,000 population, as compared with 14.00 in 1940 and a national rate of 14.2 in 1941.

The death rate was 13.31 as compared with 10.86 in 1940 and a national rate of 12.90 in 1941.

The epidemic of measles which started in June 1940 did not subside until June, 1941. In all, 635 notifications were received and an additional 250 were brought to the notice of the Department by the Head teachers of the various schools in the district.

The diphtheria immunisation campaign has been continued throughout the year, it being estimated that at the end of the year 33% of children under five years and 57% of children aged five to fifteen years had received a course of protective inoculations.

The most disquieting feature is the great increase in the notifications of, and deaths from, tuberculosis. The notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis have increased from 38 in 1940 to 54 in 1941, whilst the deaths were 20 as compared with 10 in 1940. The figures for the non-pulmonary varieties of the disease are even more disturbing. Notifications increased from 9 in 1940 to 17 in 1941, whilst the deaths amounted to 7 as compared with 2 in 1940. As probably one half of the cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis are caused by the drinking of infected raw milk, there is cause to wonder how far the increased incidence of this form of the disease is due to the increased consumption of raw milk in Schools.

The Minister of Health, in his Summary Report for 1939-1941 remarks that it would be well if the public in general would appreciate more fully the importance of the share they could take in the fight against tuberculosis by observing such simple precautions as drinking only pasteurized milk (or boiled milk if pasteurized milk is not obtainable). So far as I am aware, most of the milk supplied in schools in this area is not pasteurized or boiled before issue to the children.

I wish to tender my thanks to members of the Council for their continued support and to all members of the Staff for their loyal co-operation and assistance during the year.

I have the honour to be

Your obedient Servant,

E. WARD

Medical Officer of Health.

STAFF OF PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health
Eric Ward, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Sanitary Inspectors

S.T.Taylor: x ✗ ⊖ L.J.Lewis : x +

W.K.Fripp: / ⊖

Clerical Staff.

Chief Clerk - Leonard Bailey

J.Westbrook Miss J. Field (resigned 8.2.41.)
R. Austin Miss M. Abbott (resigned 13.7.41.)
Mrs M.P.Reynish (appointed 10.2.41.)
Miss P. Stephenson (appointed 28.7.41.)

+ Inspector's Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute.
x Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute for Inspecting Meat and other Foods.
✗ Certificate of the Institute of Hygiene.
/ Additional Sanitary Inspector.
⊖ Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspector's Joint Examination Board.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

1. General Statistics.

Area in Acres	103,008
Rateable Value (31st December, 1941)	£300,640
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (March, 1941)	£1,181. 1. 2d.

2. Extracts from Vital Statistics.

Birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population: 17.28

Still birth rate per 1,000 of total (live and still) births: 27.16.

Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population: 13.31

Maternal Mortality Rate: 1.59.

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age:

All Infants per 1,000 live births:	40.66
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births:	35.37
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births:	119.05 .

Section 1

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Natural and Social Conditions of the District.

There has been little change in the natural and social conditions of this district during the year apart from those caused by the war in the country generally.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The BIRTH RATE is 17.28 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 14.00 for the previous year, 14.2 for England and Wales, and 12.84 and 15.32 for Urban and Rural Districts of West Sussex.

The illegitimate live births numbered 40, an increase of 16 on the previous year.

After adjustment for transfers, 17 stillbirths were registered during the year.

The DEATH RATE is 13.31 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 10.86 for the previous year, 12.9 for England and Wales, and 15.66 & 12.94 for Urban and Rural Districts of West Sussex.

The following were the chief causes of death in order of frequency:-

1. Diseases of the heart and circulatory system
2. Cancer
3. Respiratory diseases, excluding tuberculosis
4. Intra-cranial lesions of vascular origin
5. Suicide and other forms of violence.
6. All forms of tuberculosis.

These six causes accounted for 76.33% of the total deaths, 58% of which occurred in persons aged 65 years or over.

Compared with the previous year, there has been an increase in deaths due to diseases of the heart and circulatory system and a decrease in those due to respiratory diseases other than tuberculosis.

Cancer occupies, as in 1939, the second place in order of frequency.

The most alarming feature is the more than doubling of the deaths due to all forms of tuberculosis.

Maternal Deaths.

The Maternal Mortality Rate is 1.59 per 1,000 births as compared with 1.82 for the previous year, 2.23 for England and Wales and 0.6 and 1.6 for the Urban and Rural Districts of West Sussex.

Infantile Mortality.

The INFANT MORTALITY RATE is 40.66 per 1,000 births, as compared with 32.73 for the previous year, 59 for England and Wales and 45 and 42 for the Urban and Rural Districts of West Sussex.

The death rate amongst legitimate infants per 1,000 live births is 35.37 as compared with 32.33 in 1940.

The death rate of illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate births is 119.05 as against 41.66 for the previous year.

Section II.

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

Staff.

Full particulars of the Staff of the Department are given at the beginning of the Report.

Laboratory Facilities.

The Council makes an annual grant to the Medical Research Council for the services provided under the Emergency Public Health Laboratory Scheme. The work of the department is carried out at the Emergency Laboratory, Christ's Hospital, Horsham, and at the associated laboratories of the West Sussex County Council and Royal West Sussex Hospital.

Ambulance Facilities and Professional Nursing in the Home.

There has been no change in the arrangements as shown in the Annual Report for 1940.

Treatment Centres, Clinics and Hospitals.

The arrangements as shown in the previous report remain in operation.

Itchenor Park Auxiliary Hospital

Owing to the return of many of the unaccompanied evacuees, the call on the accommodation at this hospital has decreased considerably during the year. During 1941, 148 children were admitted, the majority suffering from scabies and impetigo.

SECTION III.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply.

The water is chlorinated, and the supply has been generally satisfactory both as regards quality and quantity. Samples of water, both raw and treated, were taken for bacteriological examination at frequent intervals, a total of 34 samples being taken during the year. Of these, 29 which were taken from the waterworks were highly satisfactory, whilst 2 showed a slight degree of pollution. In addition, 3 check samples have been taken from the distribution mains, all of which have been satisfactory.

Water Sampling.

During the year, 54 reports have been received on water samples taken from the mains of the Chichester City and Bognor Regis Water Undertakings. Apart from one somewhat doubtful sample from the Bognor Regis mains, these have been entirely satisfactory.

Four samples were taken from the Selsey main water supply, and all proved to be highly satisfactory.

The high standard of purity of the water in the public wells at Singleton and Charlton has been maintained, and there has been considerable improvement in samples taken from the Hermitage well. During the year, 22 samples were taken from these wells, all of them being satisfactory.

Samples have also been taken from 10 private estate wells and distribution mains. In some instances, the reports have shewn considerable variation in the purity of water supplied. In one instance, the installation of a chlorination plant has been advised, but up to the present this has not been done.

In all, 41 samples from private estate undertakings were taken during the year, and of these 24 were satisfactory, 12 suspicious and 5 unsatisfactory.

With a view to making a complete survey of the water supplies of the district, an increasing number of samples has been taken from individual private wells. During the year under review, these samples were taken mainly in the parishes of Funtington and Climping. In all, 233 samples from private wells have been submitted for examination, and of these only 83 were satisfactory.

Drainage and Sewerage.

For security reasons, details of alterations are not given in this report.

Rivers and Streams.

No action has been taken to check the pollution of rivers and streams in the area.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

I am indebted to Mr L.J.Lewis for the following report:-

(a) HOUSE REFUSE: Early in January the Council resolved that as a wartime measure they would limit the refuse collection service being provid in the area and in place of the four types of collection previously given i.e. (1. A weekly collection from the rear of houses; 2 . A weekly collection from the front of houses; 3. A fortnightly collection from the rear of houses and 4. A fortnightly collection from the front of houses) a fortnightly collection from the front of premises was to be given in

the following parishes.

Aldingbourne	Appledram	Barnham	Bersted
Birdham	Boxham	Boxgrove	Chidham
Dorrington	West Dean	Easterngate	East Wittering
Funtington	Hunston	Levant	Middleton-on-Sea
North Mundham	Pagham	Selsey	Sidlesham
Singleton	Slindon	Stoughton	Walberton
Westbourne	West Itchenor	W.Wittering	Yapton.

Following very serious complaints regarding difficulties arising as a result of the requirement that householders should place their bins at the front of their premises on the day of collection, this service was amended to a fortnightly collection from the rear of premises in the Parishes of Bersted, Middleton-on-Sea and Selsey, but the fortnightly front collection was continued in all other parishes. During the year a total quantity of 3,533 tons was collected, this weight not including salvaged materials. The refuse was disposed of on tips at Aldingbourne, Middleton-on-Sea, Summersdale, Selsey and Westbourne.

(b) SALVAGE SCHEME: Throughout the year the Salvage Scheme developed and several publicity campaigns were organised with the object of making residents in the district more salvage conscious. The following materials were collected and sold:-

	Tons	Cwts	Qrs.	Lbs.	£.	S.	d.
Paper	159	17	2	5	776.	9.	4.
Rags and Bagging	7	13	3	0	89.	3.	6.
Iron	62	12	1	0	149.	17.	3.
Bottles & Jars (244 gross)	15	0	0	0	118.	18.	11 appx.
Bones	6	4	3	22	18.	12.	9.
Non-Ferrous Metals	.	9	0	16	5.	15.	4.
Rubber	1	3	0	0		5.	9.
	253.	0.	2.	15.	£1159.	2.	10.

Disposal of waste paper continues to work smoothly, but there is still considerable difficulty of disposing of scrap metal, bottles and jars.

(c) CESSPOOLS.

Following the completion of the Middleton on Sea Sewerage Scheme the direct labour cesspool emptying service in the parish was discontinued except to those houses in the parish which cannot be connected to the public sewer. Apart from this alteration the service has continued as outlined in the report for 1940. Two of the Council's machines have reached the end of their economical life and should be scrapped.

(d) MILITARY OCCUPATION OF VACATED DWELLING HOUSES:

The drainage problem at military billets continues to be an extremely serious one. These premises are generally occupied by four or five times the number of men that would be the case when occupied by normal civilian residents and under such conditions cesspools fill rapidly causing many serious nuisances to exist. The Council have not available a sufficient number of machines to keep this work in hand and the Military have not been able to obtain contractors to undertake all the work which is necessary.

(e) CLOSETS: No alterations have been made in the arrangements for the collection of night soil.

Shops Act, 1934.

At the end of the year, there were 289 shops on the register. During the year 107 visits and inspections were made to premises on the register.

Number of defects found on inspection	10
Insufficient or unsuitable ventilation	1
Sanitary defects	9
Number of defects remedied	16

Smoke Abatement.

There has been no need for action in this matter.

Swimming Baths and Pools.

There are two swimming pools in the district, and both these have been closed for the duration of the war.

Camping Sites.

Owing to the Camping Restrictions Order 1940 no camping sites have been in use during the year, but structures are standing on the various sites in all stages of dilapidation. No action has been possible regarding these structures.

Eradication of Bed Bugs.

No house was found to be infested with bed bugs during the year

Tents and Vans.

No action has been taken during the year.

Rats and Mice.

Farmers, Estate Agents, Land Occupiers, etc. were advised on anti-rat measures, and a considerable quantity of poison was issued.
20 informal notices were served and the necessary steps were taken to reduce infestations.

Mosquitoes.

One complaint has been received in respect of mosquitoes. Specimens were submitted for examination and these proved to belong to a non-disease carrying variety.

Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928.

There are no premises in the district on which rag flock is manufactured, used or sold.

Schools.

There has been no change in the number of schools in the district, and no sanitary alterations have been made. No schools have been closed on account of infectious disease during the year.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

There are two Sanitary Inspectors, each having charge of a portion of the district. The Sanitary Inspector in charge of the smaller Eastern Area is also responsible for the supervision of the Public Cleansing throughout the District. There is also an additional Sanitary Inspector, but he has been absent on service with His Majesty's Forces throughout the year.

Summary of Sanitary Work and Improvements under Public Health and Housing Acts.

No. of inspections in regard to infectious disease	322
No. of premises disinfected after infectious disease	99
No. of verminous premises disinfected	.
No. of nuisances found to exist	271
No. of Nuisances abated	221
Cases of overcrowding ascertained	1
Cases of overcrowding abated	1
Offensive accumulations found	39
Offensive accumulations removed	36
Keeping animals so as to be a nuisance:-	
Instances ascertained	4
Abated	4
Additional sanitary conveniences provided to premises where insufficient accommodation existed	1
W.C.'s fitted with flushing cisterns (previously hand flushed)	2
E.C.'s converted to W.C.'s	40
Privies converted to W.C.'s	10
Defective W.C.'s repaired	27
Defective E.C.'s repaired	14
No. of houses provided with main water inside	55
No. of houses provided with sinks	32
No. of new drains laid (to existing premises)	27
No. of defective drains repaired	26
No. of choked drains cleared	149
No. of cesspools abolished	289
No. of ashbins provided	26
No. of yards paved	1
No. of defective windows repaired	32
No. of windows made to open	6
No. of roofs repaired	36
No. of houses where guttering and rainwater pipes have been repaired	29
No. of defective walls and ceilings where plastering has been repaired	43
No. of walls and ceilings cleansed	77
No. of damp walls treated, repointed or rendered	21
No. of damp floors relaid	6
No. of water samples taken for analysis	327
No. of water samples found unfit for drinking	185
No. of wells cleansed	24
No. of instances in which public supply has been substituted for well water	29

Summary:-

Total number of inspections made for all purposes	4123
Total number of notices served:	
Informal	225
Statutory	-
Total number of summonses issued	1
Convictions obtained	1
Complaints received	252
Complaints found justified and dealt with	164

SECTION IV.

HOUSING

Slum Clearance.

No action has been taken during the year with regard to slum clearance and the position at the end of the year was the same as that shewn in the table in page 21 of the report for 1939.

Housing Statistics.

No new houses have been erected during the year. Two hostels for agricultural workers have been erected by the Government and one clothing factory by private enterprise.

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year.

(1) (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	438
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	655
(2) (a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925	154
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	270
(3) Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	Nil
(4) Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	90

2. Remedying of defects during the year without service of formal notice:

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	71

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year:- Nil

4. Housing Act, 1936 - Overcrowding:

No. of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	1
No. of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	1
No. of persons concerned in such cases	13

SECTION V.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk Supply

Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.

No. of Farms in the District registered for milk production	249
No. of Cows in the District, approximately	2550
No. of Farms producing Designated Milk	141
(a) Tuberculin Tested	20
(b) Accredited	121
No. of farms producing Non-Designated Milk	108
No. of Dairymen (cowkeepers and milk sellers) &c.	259
No. of those registered as Wholesalers	144
No. registered as Retailers	57
No. registered as Wholesalers and Retailers	55
No. of Dairymen in the District exempt from registration by reason of not keeping cows for sale of milk	3

Cowsheds and Milkshops:

No. of inspections made	359
No. of inspections during milking time	213
No. of contraventions of the Regulations found	84

Number of premises found to require:-

(a) Cleansing	31
(b) Structural or sanitary improvements	27
(c) Other contraventions	26

Number of these requirements carried out:-

(a) Cleansing	31
(b) Structural	22
(c) Other contraventions abated	26

Water supply to Dairy Premises

	Public Supply	Well Water	Private Estate Reservoirs
Cowsheds and Dairies	105	95	56

Milk Sampling:-

During the year, 93 samples of undesignated milk were submitted for examination at the County Laboratory. The majority of these samples were submitted to both the Methylene Blue and Coliform test as prescribed for Designated Milk. Of the samples submitted 47 were found to be equal to the standard required for Accredited Milk.

Seven samples of milk were submitted for biological test for tuberculosis, and one was reported as positive. An examination of the herd providing the positive sample was arranged by the County Director of Agriculture, and a cow suffering from Tuberculosis of the udder was found and slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order, 1938.

The cow in question was, at the time of slaughter, in good condition and, but for the biological test, infected tubercular milk from it would no doubt have been supplied to the public for some time before the disease was discovered. The case shows clearly the need for the submission of more milk samples for biological test.

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1931-38.

The following licences have been granted during the year:

(a) BY CHICHESTER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Tuberculin Tested Milk -	
(1) Dealers licences	3
(2) Supplementary licences	2
Pasteurized Milk -	
(1) Supplementary licences	1

(b) BY WEST SUSSEX COUNTY COUNCIL.

Producer's Licences -	
(1) Tuberculin Tested	20
(2) Accredited	121

(c) BY MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Producer's Licence -	
(1) Tuberculin Tested	1

During the year 75 samples of designated milk were examined at the County Laboratory. These samples were all collected by the Sanitary Inspectors.

Designation	No. of Samples	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Tuberculin Tested	9	4	5
Accredited	65	25	40
Pasteurized	1	1	-

Legal Proceedings.

It was not necessary to take any action under the Orders and Regulations during the year.

MEATS AND OTHER FOODS.

The Ministry of Food continued their use of the Slaughter House at Westbourne during the early part of the year, but in March transferred to premises at Aldsworth which were originally constructed as a small privately owned abbattoir. The premises were well suited for the purpose and are situated well outside the built up area of the village.

The transfer to new premises enabled a considerable increase to be made in the number of animals slaughtered, thus increasing the already heavy burden of meat inspections. Attempts were made without success to secure some relief from the neighbouring city to which most of the carcases were despatched. Finally it was agreed to continue the "Detection Officer" system which is in operation in the City referred to above. Under this system the Slaughter house foreman is authorised to pass from the Slaughterhouse, without inspection by the Meat Inspector, all carcases which he considered to be fit for human consumption and to detain for the meat inspector only those about which he is doubtful. The arrangement, which allows for a considerable proportion of the carcases to be sold for human consumption without inspection by a qualified Meat Inspector was only agreed to after all attempts to provide complete inspection had failed.

The general management of the Slaughterhouse has given rise from time to time to some anxiety to the Department and representations have been made regarding cleanliness etc. to the contractors and the Ministry of Food.

Details of inspections carried out during the year as as follows:-

Inspections of Slaughterhouses under Meat Regulations	229
Number of Inspections to Butchers' Shops	101
Number of Inspections to Vehicles or Carts	16

During the year, 8 informal notices were served for contraventions of the Byelaws. All 8 notices were complied with.

The following table shows details of the carcases killed, inspected and condemned:-

	Cattle (including cows)	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	2493	1884	10354	16
Number inspected	1795	1399	7041	16
Condemned for all diseases except T.B.				
Whole carcases condemned	2	1	21	2
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	15	-	6	
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than T.B.	.94	.07		33.34
Condemned for Tuberculosis only				
Whole carcases condemned	.89	-		
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	29	-	-	4
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	6.5	-	-	25

Details of meat condemned in certain shops during the year are as follows:-

Bacon 8 lb. Damaged with glass splinters in an air raid
Boned out Beef - 805 lbs. found to be in a state of putrefaction.
Bovine Liver - 10 lb. damaged and contaminated in transit.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

During the year, no licences or renewal licences to slaughter were granted by the Local Authority.

Bread.

There are 23 bakehouses in the district (none of them underground) of which 48 inspections have been made. Two notices were served regarding the following defects: limewashing and cleansing, drainage, floors defective - all of which have been complied with.

Shell Fish.

Owing to war conditions no shellfish have been collected during the year.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

It is to be regretted that the number of samples taken in the district during the year falls so far below the number suggested by the Ministry of Health which is 3 per 1,000 population and approximately 100 for the district.

The following table, supplied by the County Council, who is the Administrative Authority, for the Food Adulteration Section of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, shows the number of samples taken in the District during the year and the results of examination:-

Sample	No. taken	Genuine	Not genuine
New Milk	27	18	9 ¥
Cocoa	1	1	-
Fish paste	1	1	-
	29	20	9

¥ 8 of these samples were taken from two retailers. The first 3 informal samples were reported by the Public Analyst to contain excess water, but the samples had undergone a change, due to hot weather, which interfered with analyses.

Later 2 samples were taken from one of the retailers and found to contain excess water. Proceedings were taken and the retailer was fined £5 on each of two charges and ordered to pay £5. 19. 6d. costs.

3 further samples were then taken from the second retailer, and found to contain excess water. Proceedings were taken against the retailer, who was fined £5. on each of three charges and ordered to pay £5. 19. 6d. costs.

The ninth sample showed a slight fat deficiency but a further sample proved genuine.

Other Foods

The following other foods were found to be unsound and were condemned:-

4 - 6lb. tins of Meat

18 tins of Milk

84 small Meat Pies

10 lb. Margarine (tainted).

SECTION VI.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Apart from four cases of Enteric fever, and the consequence of the measles epidemic of the previous year, there has been no increased prevalence in infectious disease during the year.

Diphtheria.

During the year, four cases of this disease were notified, the same number as for 1940. There was no apparent connection between the four cases, and the patients included three females, two being aged 5 years and one being 20 years, and one male non-civilian. The cases were moderate in severity, and were all nursed in hospital, where they made good recoveries.

The sister of one of the children, a Children's Hospital Nurse, was found to be a persistent carrier. She was removed to Chichester Isolation Hospital, where, after the failure of conservative methods of treatment her tonsils were removed. The carrier condition cleared up soon after this operation was carried out.

Two of the cases occurred in the month of March in the parishes of Aldingbourne and Tangmere, the third was notified during the month of June from the parish of Slindon, whilst the fourth was notified during the month of November from the parish of Westhampnett.

No deaths were registered during the year as due to this disease.

Supply of Diphtheria Antitoxin.

No changes have been made with regard to the supply of anti-toxin

Diphtheria Immunisation.

In January and February, a publicity campaign was organised by means of posters, leaflets and articles in the local press.

There was a satisfactory response with regard to school children, but a considerable number of children under school age are still not protected.

During the year, 1,252 children of school age and 484 children under 5 years of age received a complete course of injections.

At the end of the year, it was estimated that 57% of the children aged 5-15 years and 33% of children aged 1-5 years had received a complete course of immunisation.

As in previous years, the immunisation was carried out by Medical Officers of the County Health Department.

At the Itchenor Park Auxiliary Hospital, 16 patients were immunised during their stay in hospital.

Scarlet Fever.

During the year 78 cases of this disease were notified, as compared with 60 in 1940. One non-civilian was included in the cases notified. Of the 78 cases, 53 cases were removed to hospital, 45 being admitted to the Chichester City Isolation Hospital and 8 to the Bognor Regis Isolation Hospital.

In the majority of cases, the disease was mild in character. The average length of stay in hospital was 26.6 days.

The disease was more prevalent in the Western parishes, 20 cases being notified in Funtington, 9 in Westbourne and 7 in Bosham. The cases

occurred throughout the year, the months with the greatest incidence being May and October, with 17 and 15 notifications respectively.

Erysipelas.

Sixteen cases of this disease were notified during the year, this being the same number as in 1940. Of these, 2 cases were removed to hospital. No deaths were registered as due to this cause during the year.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

During the year, 12 cases of this disease were notified, 7 being non-civilians, as compared with 12 cases in 1940. The cases were all isolated ones, and were all removed to hospital. Of the five civilians, three were males aged 6 years, 18 years, and 27 years, and two were females aged 7 months and 43 years. The male aged 27 years died 2 hours after admission to Hospital and the two female patients also died during their stay in Hospital, but only the death of the woman was allocated to this area. One other death was attributed to this disease, the patient being a man aged 43 years. This case was not notified before death.

Measles.

The epidemic of this disease which commenced in the summer of 1940 continued during the first half of 1941, spreading slowly from the Western to the Eastern parishes of the district. The parishes in which the largest number of cases occurred were Westbourne with 92 cases, Selsey with 77 cases and Walberton with 47 cases. The month with the highest incidence was January, when 214 cases were notified. The notifications received during February, March and April were 146, 118 and 59 respectively.

During the year, a total of 625 notifications were received, as compared with 392 in 1940. An additional 250 cases were brought to the notice of the department by head teachers of various schools in the District. The notified cases included 14 non-civilians, all of whom were admitted to hospital.

In the majority of cases, the disease was comparatively mild in character, no civilian cases receiving hospital treatment.

Two deaths were registered as due to measles, one patient being a child aged 12 months, and the other a man aged 64 years.

Whooping Cough.

There were 178 cases of this disease during the year, as compared with 66 in 1940. The cases were scattered throughout the district. The parishes with the largest number of cases were Middleton-on-Sea with 36 cases, Westbourne with 29 and Aldingbourne with 16. Over half of the cases occurred during the last half of the year.

Included in the notified cases was one non-civilian.

The disease in the majority of cases was mild in character, only two cases being admitted to hospital. One case, a child aged 11 months, developed complications/pneumonia and died during her stay in hospital.

In addition to the notified cases, 61 cases were reported by the Head Teachers of various schools.

Enteric Fever

During the year, three cases of typhoid fever, the first since 1938 were notified. Two of the cases occurred in August, and the third in September. The cases were all isolated ones, being resident in the parishes of Selsey, Apuldram and West Wittering. The patients were all removed to hospital. The first patient, a woman of 62 years, had commencing symptoms of the disease when she returned to the district after a stay in an adjacent County. She presumably contracted the infection outside this district. The illness was comparatively mild in character, but was confirmed by repeated agglutination tests. When convalescent she developed acute Cholecystitis. Her gall bladder was removed and she made a good recovery.

The second case was a youth of 19 years. After being actually ill for 7 weeks he had a severe haemorrhage, the following day he perforated and died the same day. The diagnosis was confirmed by blood cultures and agglutination tests. No source of infection was found, but it is suggested that he may have been infected whilst bathing in Chichester Harbour which receives the outfall from the Chichester City sewerage works.

The third case was a man aged 57 years, a boat repairer by trade. After an acute febrile illness lasting about two weeks, he died and at a post mortem B.Typhosis was isolated from his gall bladder. It is probable that he was infected by his daughter, who visited him from Devon about a fortnight before the commencement of his illness. It later became known that the daughter and two of her children were suffering from typhoid fever in Devon. Organisms of the same phase type were isolated from these cases as from the Chichester case.

Two cases of paratyphoid fever, both non-civilian, were also notified. The diagnosis of one was not confirmed, whilst the second was removed to an isolation hospital outside the district, and no further information is available regarding the case.

Inoculation against Typhoid.

Inoculation against the enteric group of diseases was offered to the Public during the year but there was little response. In all 21 persons received a full course of protective inoculations.

Pneumonia (Acute Primary and Influenzal.

There were 4 cases of Acute Influenzal and 32 of Acute Primary Pneumonia notified during the year, as compared with 11, and 16 in 1940. The notified cases included 1 case of Acute Influenzal and 15 cases of Acute Primary Pneumonia occurring in non-civilians. One civilian patient was removed to hospital. Deaths registered in 1941 as due to Pneumonia of all forms numbered 22.

Influenza.

During the year, 5 deaths were registered as due to this disease, as compared with 8 in the previous year.

Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.

One case of this disease was notified in November from the parish of West Wittering. The patient, a girl of 11 years, was removed to Chichester Isolation Hospital. The disease produced a frail left leg, together with some weakness of the abductor muscles of the right leg.

Encephalitis Lethargica.

No cases of this disease were notified but one death was attributed to it, the patient, a woman of 62 years, having contracted the disease some years previously.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

During the year, four cases of this condition, the same as in the preceding year, were notified. Two of the cases were admitted to hospital and all four cases made good recoveries. One death was attributed to Puerperal Sepsis during the year, The patient, who was not notified during life, died in a local hospital.

Non-notifiable Infectious Diseases.

Information regarding these diseases is obtained from returns made by Head Teachers of Public Elementary Schools.

Mumps: During the year, 4 cases of mumps were reported.

Chickenpox: Minor epidemics of this disease occurred in the parishes of Boxgrove, Stoughton and Bosham. During the year, a total of 55 cases were reported, as compared with 33 in the previous year.

Cancer

The number of deaths attributed to Cancer during the year was 63 as compared with 56 during 1940.

Tuberculosis.

During the year 71 new cases of Tuberculosis were added to the Notifications Register as compared with 47 in 1940. Of the 71 new cases 54 were notified as suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 17 from Non-Pulmonary types of this disease.

There have been during the year 20 deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis as compared with 10 in the year 1940 whilst the Non-Pulmonary deaths have increased from 2 in 1940 to 7 in 1941.

NOTIFICATION REGISTER OF TUBERCULAR PATIENTS.

	Pulmonary Cases			Non-Pulmonary Cases			Total Cases (All forms)		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1. No. on Register at 1/1/41	41	32	73	20	19	39	61	51	112
2. Cases previously removed & returning during 1941	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
3. New cases notified (or otherwise coming to knowledge in 1941	43	11	54	9	8	17	52	19	71
	85	43	128	29	27	56	114	70	184
4. Cases removed from Register in 1941	35	10	45	10	4	14	45	14	59
5. No. on Register at 31/12/41	50	33	83	19	23	42	69	56	125

The 71 new cases notified or otherwise coming to knowledge during the year include 20 non-civilians whose names have subsequently been removed from the Register.

Table showing cases of Infectious Disease Notified during the year

Disease	Total No. of Cases Notified.		Cases admitted to hospital.		Total deaths.	Age distribution											
						Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	over 65
	C.	N.C.	C.	N.C.													
Scarlet Fever	77	1	52	1	-	-	3	9	5	5	24	11	5	9	7	-	-
Measles	611	14	-	14	2	14	33	52	34	52	286	92	25	31	2	4	-
Whooping Cough	177	1	1	1	1	16	10	13	16	24	86	7	2	3	1	-	-
Diphtheria	3	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Erysipelas	15	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	9	3
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	5	7	5	7	3	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	8	1	-	-
Typhoid	3	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-
Paratyphoid	-	2 *	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1
Acute Primary Pneumonia	17	15	1	15	-	1	-	1	2	-	3	-	2	16	4	1	2
Poliomyelitis	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-
Totals.	916	43	69	43	8	32	46	75	59	81	400	111	37	79	18	15	6

* In one case the diagnosis was not confirmed.